New-York Daily Times.

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...ame in BAKER, who was then entirely in his power, drew POOLE's coat skirts around his head, drew them together, and crossed them over POOLE's head held under the coat skirt, firmly compressing BAKER. They exhibited to the jury one bullet wound on the left side of BAKER's head, and on the left side of the abdomen, and ...

...Another hypothesis is, that this boat actually contained the Captain and a number of the passengers, as suspected by the second mate, and was fallen in with in an exceedingly rough time, when it was impossible safely to go along side, and thus may have been passed under such circumstances as gave them no opportunity to save anything but their own lives. In such cases it is usual for the boat to approach the vessel under the stern, keeping clear of the ship until a rope is thrown to them and made fast. A spare ...ing-mast boom having a sheave in the end, through which a rope is rove, is then run out, and ...ngers in the boat one by one are drawn up to the ...end of the boom, and then hauled on board. In such a case it would be impossible to save any article, however valuable. The reader will adopt whichever of these hypotheses may seem most explain to his mind the painful mystery which surrounds the fate of the lost steamer, her passengers and crew.

Capt. MARSHALL is strongly inclined to adopt the latter theory, and entertains strong hopes that a portion of these persons will yet turn up on board of some vessel which has gone to some port in the Mediterranean.

[Some more letters or less interesting remain.]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Pendleton, of Ship Northampton, dated at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 27, to Liverpool.

Finally, Nov. 1 came. The gales came down and told me there was a wreck in sight. I went on deck and saw a ship in a sad plight. Every thing was gone and she had her mizen mast to stay. Owners, you will understand how to value the unselfish heroism of her commander. The boat was large and well fitted, with provisions, six bottles brandy, two kegs wine, water, spirits, two chronometers and a quantity of silver and other specie. I suppose the boat belonged to a French steamer, as there was a spy glass on one end of which was engraved "Cie. Franco-Americaine Steamer Lyon and[illegible]"

The Bolton Trial—Sixth Week of the Case as Presented in Court.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWTON, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

Our hotel keepers have been jingling their pocket and thanking their stars, for the past two weeks, over the Sherwin Hall tragedy and the disagreement of New-York juries. The trial brought together a throng of witnesses, lawyers and jurors, who must "live and sleep" at somebody's expense, I suppose principally at that of your economically-governed County.

The interest of outsiders exceeded even that of the Folly Bodine case, who, you will remember, was brought here for trial, and acquitted after the disagreement of several Juries in the County where the crime of which she was indicted was perpetrated.

From the opening, on the part of the prosecution, by your faithful and eloquent District-Attorney, CAREY HALL, to the close of the case, the interest has not diminished. Long before the Court-House doors were opened crowds waited outside, ready to rush for a seat in the Court room—while the officers of the Court, and many other professional gentlemen, were politely permitted ingress by the private entrance-way at the keeper of the Court House, filling every available spot within the bar, leaving scarcely standing room for the counsel engaged in the cause.

Our District-Attorney, WINFIELD, and the affable, good-hearted Attorney-General, CUSHING, who aided Mr. HALL in the prosecution, manifested a degree of humanity and high appreciation of justice, which reflect honor upon them as men. While every fact for the prosecution was faithfully elicited, there was no display of that blood-thirsty vindictiveness not unusual in public prosecutors, who exult over their judicial victims as does the Indian Brave over the scalps hanging by the door of his wigwam.

The theory of the prosecution was, that BAKER, with his party, went to Stanwix Hall with the deliberate intention of murdering POOLE. That PAUDEEN was first set on to goad POOLE into a fight, while BAKER stood calmly by, watching his opportunity to shoot POOLE in the melee which ensued. PAUDEEN said, on seeing POOLE, "B's there you are;" walked up to him and asked, "Who are you looking at, you black-mouthed son of a b——h?" and spat in POOLE's face, challenging him to fight. TURNER, for appearance' sake, interfered and said to POOLE, "Don't mind him, he is drunk," and invited POOLE to drink. POOLE ...ndured PAUDEEN's insults with unexampled patience, with the hope of avoiding a fight. After POOLE had drank with TURNER, the latter, from some unexplained cause, threw off his cloak, exclaiming, "If that's your game, POOLE, draw!"—at the same time, leveling his pistol over his arm at POOLE, fired, wounding, accidentally, his own arm, and fell.

While writhing in pain from his shattered arm, he kept up firing from the floor at POOLE, until five shots were discharged, one of which wounded POOLE in the leg. POOLE did not fall, although thus wounded. BAKER, who had all this time remained a spectator, seized on POOLE, they clenched and fell, POOLE being underneath. BAKER now presented his pistol close to POOLE's head, exclaiming "I'll take you anyhow," and shot him through the brain, and then hurried from the house, and was secreted in New-York and Jersey City, waiting the result of POOLE's wound, and sailed in the Isabella Jones on the day after POOLE's death. The prosecution contends that his flight implies guilt.

The theory of the defense is, that BAKER did not necessarily know of POOLE's presence at Stanwix Hall. He and his party were conducting one of them to his home which was at Stanwix Hall—that they went in to take a parting drink. That TURNER, BAKER's friend, did all he could to pacify POOLE and prevent a fight. That BAKER took no part in the fight until POOLE seized him and threw him down. When down ...th POOLE; and at his mercy, he shot POOLE to save himself.

That the witnesses for the prosecution were all POOLE's friends or retainers (and most of them men of bad character and not to be believed. That BAKER's friends who witnessed the fight were included on the indictment, and shut out as witnesses—that in ...s remarkable discrepancies of testimony on the part of the prosecution appear between the first and present trials. That BAKER's party was only six in all, three of whom were strangers, who went out before the fight. That POOLE could not have been afraid, because he was a bold character and surrounded by sixteen friends, among whom were the most desperate characters. That POOLE did not notice PAUDEEN's insults, because he was "not worth it," and to pay highe...

...ed by their own ...ed that the Constitution and union of the ...ould be preserved." The President ...ers, before whom they what are their ...ciples and actions, and made those sweeping ...ges in the face of the solemn declarations of the party which he has maligned. They ...pposed meeting which was not con...ected with, and detachable from, the Decla...ation of the President's Message, he asked whereand ...ow the Republican Party has acted with a view to ...mancipation in the South. Perhaps there were not a thousand voters in the Free States who have such a ...dea. So far as he knew they have never sent a petition to Congress asking emancipation, yet the President undertook to convey the impression to the country that the Republicans look to this consummation and conduct their plans accordingly. Mr. WASHBURNE denounced the assertion, saying it would appear that the love of Liberty and hatred of Slavery was the unpardonable sin.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, inquired whether Mr. WASHBURNE would, by his vote, admit a new State into the Union, with the liberty of forming its own institutions according to the character of the people.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, when that question shall be presented he would be prepared to act upon it. He would not shirk the issue. His vote would depend on circumstances, but it should be in accordance with the principles of the Republican Party. He would ask the gentleman from Virginia, whether, if Utah presented herself for admission with a constitution recognizing polygamy, he would vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH—The gentleman is playing Yankee on me completely. [Laughter.] Before I answer his question, I want him to answer mine. I put it again to the gentleman.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I put mine again. [Laughter.] I must wait till he answers it before I allow myself to be interrogated any further. Was it not strange, he asked, that the President should say that the outrages and wrongs so rife in the North were false slanders emanate from one who came from the bosom of the North, and who, like the cowboys of the Revolution, found no good in his own people and no wrongs in the South. In conclusion, he argued the right to prevent the extension of Slavery to Free Territories, and entered his protest against the President's Constitutional doctrines in this connection.

Mr. KEITT said there was something ominous and gloomy in the aspect of affairs. The House parted here last Summer in the midst of a contest on the Slavery question, and now, after the Presidential election, that party whose regiments were cut down and banners had fallen in the fight again spring discussion upon that subject.

They say that but for the action on the Democratic side, and the President's Message, there would have been no discussion. But did not they, on the first day of the session, reopen it, by objecting to the admission of the delegate from Kansas, who came with credentials, under the seal of the Governor of the Territory? Having defined the Southern view of property, he heard inquired of Mr. WASHBURNE, whether he, and the Republican Party, would not, if they had the power, change the Constitution, so as to provide for the emancipation of the slaves in the South?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied. He would certainly not object to such a change in the Constitution as would give power to the Federal Government to do what JEFFERSON, MADISON and General SCOTT desired to do, namely: to ameliorate the condition of Slavery, even to emancipation; but he did not think it was now for the Government to exercise such power.

Mr. KEITT—If you had the power would you not do it by progressive graduations?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I am willing that the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, the Constitution, and the Christian religion, shall have free course to run and be glorified.

Mr. KEITT—I asked whether the member for Maine would or would not abolish the institution by progressive graduation, and he would not answer directly.

Mr. STANTON—I do not propose to stand committed as asking any change of Constitution. My position, and that of the people I represent, I believe is, we will abide by the Constitution as it is. We ask no change, and will insist on its original construction as put in practice by its framers.

Mr. KEITT, resuming, said the remarks of Messrs. WASHBURNE and STANTON only showed the difference of opinion entertained by members of the Republican Party. He asked whether there could be doubt as to the aims and tendencies of that party. Therefore was not the President correct when he said their object was interference with the domestic institutions of the South. He insisted that the President was equally correct in describing the doctrines of the Republicans as revolutionary. The States which formed the Constitution formed it as equals. As equals the delegates were elected; acted as equals when they adopted the Constitution, and equals they were. The South claims the right under this equality to go into the common Territories with their slaves as property. The question of Slavery as a political institution will come when the people get ready to form the State Constitution.

Mr. GIDDINGS commenced by referring to the Declaration of Independence, and contending for the inalienable rights of man, namely, "life," "liberty," and "the pursuit of happiness." This was the unanimous voice of the civilized world. He wished to know whether Mr. KEITT would stand by this truth. Southern men deny the doctrine, and Northern men dare not say aye or no. They sit—they are between Heaven and Hell. [Laughter.] Men are so enslaved as not to dare avow the sentiments which God had given them. From his inmost heart he (GIDDINGS) pitied them. In the Senate Mr. PUGH had denounced these truths as self-evident lies, while Messrs. CASS and DOUGLAS, and abler Democrats, listened to it in silence.

Mr. BENNETT, of Miss., sent to the Clerk's table a paper, which was read, attributing to Mr. GIDDINGS the sentiment that he "looked forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South—when negroes armed with British bayonets shall assert their freedom and make war against their masters—when the torch of the incendiary shall burn out the last vestige of Slavery, and he would hail it as a political millennium."

Mr. BENNETT wanted to know whether Mr. GIDDINGS ever uttered this?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that there was a record of everything he ever said in Congress. He asked when or where he ever uttered these sentiments? The gentleman from Mississippi had been misled by men who ought to know better.

Mr. BENNETT asked—Does the gentleman from Ohio desire such a state of things?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, that out of this hall he would pour forth his whole soul to the gentleman, but this question was not legitimate to the legislation of the country. No man ever heard him express a desire for the shedding of human blood. The utmost he had ever said was, that where oppression is exercised the oppressed may get his freedom at whatever cost. He abhorred oppression in all its forms. God and good men hate it. The Republicans hate it. [Laughter.] He would as soon see Mr. PIERCE deprived of his liberty, and his wife sold into bondage, as that these things should happen to the humblest individual on God's footstool. He charged the President with unequivocal misrepresentation in the Message. In obedience to the law of Christianity, he (GIDDINGS) had fed the hungry fugitive, helped him to flee to Canada, and borne his expenses on the way.

A VOICE.—You gave very little money.

Mr. BENNETT asked whether Mr. GIDDINGS would not go one step further.

Mr. GIDDINGS.—Yes. I would strike down the slave-catcher if he polluted my threshold with his immoral footsteps.

The Democratic Party had repudiated Mr. PIERCE, who commands in his (GIDDINGS') pity.

Mr. MORRISON said it might be bold for the youngest member to follow the oldest member, but as one of the representatives of Illinois, the twin sister of Ohio, born of the ordinance of 1787, he felt it incumbent upon him, being fresh from the people, to express the views he and his constituents entertained upon the President's message. He thanked the President for the boldness and independence which characterised that document. The President and Democratic Party had been arraigned by the Republican organization. He would not speak of it as a party, for it had not risen to that dignity. It was not confined to a particular section of the Union, and could not carry its principles into the South. It had accused the President of murder and crimes so deep as to deserve the gallows, and the rope was adjusted to hang him, but, thank God, the people placed the rope around the necks of the Republicans, and that party, not the President, has been hanged. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAWRENCE demanded proof that the Republicans are sectional.

Mr. MORRISON answered this by saying that the Northern delegates alone met in convention, and that a Southern man who strayed into it was repudiated.

Mr. NORTON propounded several questions to his colleague; among them whether he was not elected to the Illinois Senate as an anti-Nebraska man.

Mr. MORRISON answered affirmatively, but he retired from that principle, seeing that it was leading him into the ranks of Abolitionism.

He wished to be a living example of one man at least who took a first false step but did not to Hell's perdition go. [Laughter.] He united with the Democratic Party, fought the battle, and came hither to do the glorious deed which gilds his humble name. [Laughter.] He did not come from the Democratic Party alone. His district, which had elected Mr. TRUMBULL by 2,500 majority, returned him (MORRISON) by 9,000 majority. [Applause from the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. NORTON asked Mr. MORRISON whether, when he offered the resolution in the Illinois Legislature, condemnatory of the report of the Missouri Compromise, he thought the restoration of it sectional or national?

Mr. MORRISON replied, he thought it was good stock for the Whig Party to embarrass and beat the democracy; but at the time he introduced the reso-

...ution was not before. He com...with it, regardless and in principle. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day case No. 15 was proceeded with, argument being continued for defendant, and concluded for plaintiff.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

Vessels Frozen in the Baltic—News from India and China—The British Expedition Against Persia—Commercial Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The propeller *Anglo-Saxon* arrived here at 9¾ o'clock this morning. She advertised to leave Liverpool simultaneously with the *Atlantic*, on the 26th ult., but was detained in river Mersey by a dense fog until the following day; her news is therefore, one day later than that received by the *Atlantic* at New-York.

Advices from Riga to Nov. 20 state that navigation in the Baltic is completely closed. Upward of 200 vessels are frozen in, but steps are soon to be taken to free them out.

The London *Globe* understands that Major-General WARDMAN has relinquished his appointment to the command of the Bengal army, and that Major-General Sir H. BARNARD, now commanding at Shorncliffe, will proceed to India in his place.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, dated Nov. 24, ...

The steamer *America* arrived here in 123 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th inst.

The India and China mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to the 3d of November; from Calcutta to the 22d of October; from Hong Kong to the 10th of October; from Canton to the 12th of October; from Shanghae to the 9th of October; from Mauritius to the 20th of October, and from Ceylon to the 31st of October.

Final arrangements were in course of execution for the embarkation of the expeditionary corps to the Persian Gulf. The fleet was to sail on the 10th of November.

The cash balances in the Government treasuries of India are stated by the *Gazette* to be thirteen million pounds sterling—"an inexplicably large amount."

At Bombay the money market was rather tighter, and the Banks had raised their rate of discount one per cent.

Government and other securities were lower than before. Freights continued high, and the import market was steady. A good harvest was expected from almost all parts of the interior. Exchange on London, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 1¾d.

At Calcutta the import market had improved. Money was plentiful. Freights to Europe were firm. Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d.

At Madras there was no change in the prices of imports. Money was very abundant. Exchange on London, 2s. 1¾d.

The rate of Exchange at Canton was 4s. 8¾d. English and American firms were withholding duties on exports from Foo-Choo-Foo, pending satisfaction being given for the murder of Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 26—P. M.

The demand for Cotton to-day was limited, and with a plentiful choice there was considerable irregularity in the price of staples, ranging below ⅝d. W lb., amounting generally to as much as ¼d. ₩ lb. No actual decline, however, is quoted. The sales to-day are estimated at about 6,000 bales. In Breadstuffs, Provisions, and other articles of produce, and the markets generally, there has been no variation since the departure of the *Atlantic*.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 26, 1856.

The English Funds opened this morning rather heavily, but some large purchases of Stock having been made, the market gradually rose ⅛ ₩ cent., closing, however, with a rather weak tone for Foreign Funds.

The closing price for Consols is the same as advised per *Atlantic*, namely: 94½@94¾ for account, and 94 @94⅝ for money.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 8.

The Southern Commercial Convention met at noon, to-day. The Mayor of Savannah took the Chair, and made an appropriate speech. An eloquent prayer was offered up by Bishop ELLIOTT. Mr. TRASTOR, of Petersburg, Va., was appointed temporary Secretary. A Committee of one from each State was appointed to report officers and rules for permanent organization.

Recess till 4 o'clock P. M.

About six hundred delegates are present, representing ten Southern States—Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, and Delaware, not being represented. The Pacific Railroad and Nicaragua will be the engrossing questions. The project of reopening the Slave-Trade will be quietly sunk. At the afternoon session, JAMES LYONS, of Virginia, was appointed permanent President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, and each State is to vote according to the vote of the Electoral College. The President, Mr. LYONS, made a lengthy speech, asserting it to be the wish of the South to maintain the Constitution and the Union; but expressing determination to be prepared for all future contingencies. A Committee of Two from each State was appointed to prepare business for the Convention. Mr. A. DUDLEY MANN was admitted as a delegate and added to the Committee on Business. Adjourned till Tuesday. A strong conservative sentiment is manifested in the Convention.

SECOND DAY.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The President announced the Committee on Business.

Various resolutions were offered, and mostly referred to the Committee on Business. Among these resolutions was one by Mr. SWAN, of Tennessee, that all bonds and notes issued by the Southern States, cities or counties, be made payable in said States.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Alabama, opposed the resolutions. He thought they should get money where they could, and leave the point of payment to the lender.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. PEOPLES, of Georgia, moved that each member subscribe $100 towards a direct line of steamers to Europe. Adopted, but reconsidered and referred.

Mr. BETHUNE, of Georgia, made a long speech in favor of the abolishment of the Tariff, and raising funds to support the Government by direct taxation.

Mr. KEAN, of Virginia, offered resolutions deprecating the education of Southern youth at the North, and advocating the encouragement of Southern books, newspapers and manufactures.

Mr. GAULDING, of Georgia, offered resolutions instructing Southern Congressmen to use efforts to secure the repeal of the Tariff and the repeal of the laws interdicting the slave-trade, and to procure a treaty for the rendition of Slaves from Canada.

These resolutions were laid on the table by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, offered a resolution in favor of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, along the thirty-second parallel.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

The Convention will hardly adjourn *sine die* before Friday.

From Boston.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE-TRADING CASE—THE SHIP JAMES H. EYERSON—BOY DROWNED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The examination of NEGRET and DEMENA for alleged participation in the Slave-trade was resumed to-day, and resulted in the honorable discharge of DEMENA. NEGRET was examined at length, and at the close of his testimony District-Attorney HALLETT stated that he had not the slightest confidence in the statements of the witness, but believed him either a systematic liar, or in a state of mental derangement NEGRET was detained in custody.

Advices from Antwerp, of Nov. 28, state that the report that the ship *James H. Eyerson*, from New-York, was lost on Banjaard, is incorrect.

WM. WARNER, a young son of FITZHENRY WARNER, of Burlington, Iowa, was drowned last night while skating in the Charles River.

...Directions of Government Appointments Expected by ... of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

In the South Carolina Legislature to-day, Hon. R. F. W. ALLSTON was elected Governor of the State on the first ballot, and Hon. G. GARDNER, Lieutenant-Governor.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Christ's Church, the Episcopal Cathedral on Notre Dame-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at £60,000. £30,000 insured. The adjoining dry goods store of Francis MASSON was damaged to the extent of £20,000. The Times building was also somewhat injured.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LITTLE HOCKING RAILROAD.

A train ran off the track on the Little Hocking Railroad this morning, and the baggage-master and fireman were instantly killed. Their names have not been ascertained. The cars were badly smashed.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 10.

A laborer, named PATRICK BRANNAN, was instantly killed this morning, while standing on the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, by the early train from Somerville. He leaves a wife and four children.

Safety of the Steamship Merlin.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Merlin*, for the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived here at 8 o'clock P. M., from St. John's, Newfoundland. She reached Sydney on Monday night, short of coals—having experienced severe gales during the whole of her passage. She returns to St. John's and Sydney at noon to-morrow.

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Great Excitement—Vigilance Committees Formed—Developments of the Conspiracy—Negro Shot—Several to be Hung—Disguised White Man Whipped to Death, &c.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

HOPKINSVILLE, Dec. 8, 1856.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our little town is up in arms at the present writing. "The negroes are marching upon us," is heard from every mouth. This morning several messengers arrived from Lafayette, a small town eighteen miles south of Hopkinsville, calling on the citizens of this place to come to their assistance. They were momentarily expecting an attack from about 500 negroes. About 150 persons left immediately for the "seat of war." They were in command of Capt. JAMES JACKSON and Sheriff GOWAN. Hopkinsville is strongly guarded. It is rumored we will be attacked to-night. I will write you again to-morrow. Would telegraph, but all communication has been cut off—the telegraph poles being cut down. Appended is our extra issued this morning.

Yours, in haste, CORPORAL.

From the Hopkinsville Press—Extra.

HOPKINSVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1856.

Our whole community was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning upon the receipt of the following letter from Lafayette:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ROOMS, LAFAYETTE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

Gentlemen of Hopkinsville:

From reliable information we expect an attack from the negroes of the Iron Works on our town to-morrow morning, perhaps to-night. Please come to our assistance. We are in great danger.

Yours, JOHN B. BUSSELL, Secretary.
H. S. SEVERS, C. B. HALL,
J. P. FLINT, J. J. ROGERS,
J. W. FRAZER, J. B. SMITH,
Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee adds the following, predicated upon which their apprehension is based:

"The negroes of Eaglen, Clark and Lafrange have united and are marching towards Dover, and were within eight miles of that place when last heard from. Their intention is to relieve the negroes at Dover, then march to the Rolling-Mill, then to Soll-Wood Furnace, then through Lafayette on to Hopkinsville and the Ohio River."

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that a regular plan for an insurrection has been detected at Clarksville, is truly alarming. We think, however, the account somewhat based on rumor and not altogether reliable.

It is high time that steps were being taken for our defence in case of an insurrection. We have not a stand of arms in this whole section of the country, and no organized military. We are requested by many of our best citizens to call a meeting of the citizens of the county at this place, on Friday next the 5th inst., to take immediate action upon this subject. Other questions of great importance relating to the slaveholder's interest, will be presented to this meeting. Let every man attend.

THE ATTEMPTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE—A NEGRO SHOT.

From the Clarksville Jeffersonian, Dec. 9.

It is currently reported here that three or four of the negroes convicted of complicity in the proposed insurrection, were hanged by the people at Dover, on Monday.

A branch of the negro plot has been discovered at the Cumberland Iron Works, in Stewart County, and a large number of negroes had been placed under arrest and were undergoing examination at the last accounts.

On, or about the 21st day of November, 1856, a plot for an insurrection among the negroes at Louisa Furnace, O. K. Furnace, Cumberland Furnace, and in the intermediate neighborhood was discovered, whereupon the people commenced the work of apprehending and punishing all the negroes whom they could find out, as having been engaged in said plot, or of having been cognisant of it. Some of those negroes who were represented to be the most guilty were lodged in the jails of Dickson and Montgomery Counties. Great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood, and all persons prepared for the insurrection. Every man used extraordinary vigilance about his own premises. On the morning of the 26th ult., a negro man, named BRITTON, belonging to SOLOMON D. RAINEY, was heard, just before daybreak, approaching Louisa Furnace as it seemed, making a great noise, and exclaiming at intervals, "Wake up, boys! wake up," besides many other things, which could not be understood by those who heard him. He passed the house of Mr. JOSEPH WELLES and Mr. BENJAMIN BLACKFORD, and proceeded to the house of Mr. WM. NICKS, which is about three hundred yards from the Furnace. Mr. NICKS was absent from home, being out on a patroling expedition. J. N. PUCKETT, Esq., the father-in-law of Mr. NICKS, was at the house of Mr. NICKS, where he had been staying for some time. Esq. PUCKETT, upon hearing the noise made by said negro, as he approached, went to the door and listened, and finding that he (the negro) was coming in the direction of the house, stepped back into the house and got his gun, and again walked out into the porch. As the negro came up to the yard gate, which is about twenty steps from the house, the dogs ran out and commenced barking at him, whereupon he exclaimed, "I am not afraid of dogs." As he entered the gate, Esq. PUCKETT once or twice, in loud tones, ordered him to stop, but the negro still advanced towards the house, saying, "Shoot, Mr. NICKS, shoot me!" About half way between the gate and house he dropped aside two coats, or roundabouts, and advanced to the steps of the porch. As he started up the steps, Esq. PUCKETT shot and killed him. The alarm was given by the Esquire and Mr. NICKS, and many of us reached the spot within a few minutes, and there found the negro dead, with his head resting upon the steps, just as he had fallen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Clarksville Chronicle, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday morning last, about half an hour before daybreak, a negro man belonging to Mr. SOLOMON RAINEY was shot and instantly killed by one of the neighbors, named PUCKETT, under the following circumstances: The scene of the occurrence is in the immediate vicinity of Louisa Iron Works, the point at which the intended insurrection (mentioned in our last) was discovered. The negro had been sent to his work in the coalings, and started off, apparently in usual good humor, but shortly turned back and approached the house where he met his fate. It was too dark to distinguish persons, and Mr. P., who was alone in the house with his daughter, warned him not to enter the gate, but he persisted in doing so, and notwithstanding a second and third command to halt, advanced until he reached the porch in front of the door, cursing as he advanced, and defying Mr. P. to fire. When he put his foot upon the porch Mr. P. discharged his gun, which was heavily loaded with buck-shot, into his breast. The negro fell, and died almost instantly.

We understand that some of the negroes at the Furnace, who had been under examination concerning the insurrection for several days, and had witnessed the high degree of excitement and indignation manifested by the whites, upon hearing the summary punishment of one of their fellows, immediately fled, under the impression that the exalted whites had commenced a general and indiscriminate slaughter. They were soon retaken and quieted.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE KILLING OF THE NEGRO.

A publication has been made setting forth the facts in this case, with the following commentary:

Now, therefore, We the undersigned, for the weak

...ad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LITTLE HOCKING RAILROAD.

A train ran off the track on the Little Hocking Railroad this morning, and the baggage-master and fireman were instantly killed. Their names have not been ascertained. The cars were badly smashed.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 10.

A laborer, named PATRICK BRANNAN, was instantly killed this morning, while standing on the track of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, by the early train from Somerville. He leaves a wife and four children.

Safety of the Steamship Merlin.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Merlin*, for the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived here at 8 o'clock P. M., from St. John's, Newfoundland. She reached Sydney on Monday night, short of coals—having experienced severe gales during the whole of her passage. She returns to St. John's and Sydney at noon to-morrow.

NEGRO INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Great Excitement—Vigilance Committees Formed—Developments of the Conspiracy—Negro Shot—Several to be Hung—Disguised White Man Whipped to Death, &c.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

HOPKINSVILLE, Dec. 8, 1856.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our little town is up in arms at the present writing. "The negroes are marching upon us," is heard from every mouth. This morning several messengers arrived from Lafayette, a small town eighteen miles south of Hopkinsville, calling on the citizens of this place to come to their assistance. They were momentarily expecting an attack from about 500 negroes. About 150 persons left immediately for the "seat of war." They were in command of Capt. JAMES JACKSON and Sheriff GOWAN. Hopkinsville is strongly guarded. It is rumored we will be attacked to-night. I will write you again to-morrow. Would telegraph, but all communication has been cut off—the telegraph poles being cut down. Appended is our extra issued this morning.

Yours, in haste, CORPORAL.

From the Hopkinsville Press—Extra.

HOPKINSVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1856.

Our whole community was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning upon the receipt of the following letter from Lafayette:

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ROOMS, LAFAYETTE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856.

Gentlemen of Hopkinsville:

From reliable information we expect an attack from the negroes of the Iron Works on our town to-morrow morning, perhaps to-night. Please come to our assistance. We are in great danger.

Yours, JOHN B. BUSSELL, Secretary.
H. S. SEVERS, C. B. HALL,
J. P. FLINT, J. J. ROGERS,
J. W. FRAZER, J. B. SMITH,
Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee adds the following, predicated upon which their apprehension is based:

"The negroes of Eaglen, Clark and Lafrange have united and are marching towards Dover, and were within eight miles of that place when last heard from. Their intention is to relieve the negroes at Dover, then march to the Rolling-Mill, then to Soll-Wood Furnace, then through Lafayette on to Hopkinsville and the Ohio River."

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that a regular plan for an insurrection has been detected at Clarksville, is truly alarming. We think, however, the account somewhat based on rumor and not altogether reliable.

It is high time that steps were being taken for our defence in case of an insurrection. We have not a stand of arms in this whole section of the country, and no organized military. We are requested by many of our best citizens to call a meeting of the citizens of the county at this place, on Friday next the 5th inst., to take immediate action upon this subject. Other questions of great importance relating to the slaveholder's interest, will be presented to this meeting. Let every man attend.

THE ATTEMPTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN TENNESSEE—A NEGRO SHOT.

From the Clarksville Jeffersonian, Dec. 9.

It is currently reported here that three or four of the negroes convicted of complicity in the proposed insurrection, were hanged by the people at Dover, on Monday.

A branch of the negro plot has been discovered at the Cumberland Iron Works, in Stewart County, and a large number of negroes had been placed under arrest and were undergoing examination at the last accounts.

On, or about the 21st day of November, 1856, a plot for an insurrection among the negroes at Louisa Furnace, O. K. Furnace, Cumberland Furnace, and in the intermediate neighborhood was discovered, whereupon the people commenced the work of apprehending and punishing all the negroes whom they could find out, as having been engaged in said plot, or of having been cognisant of it. Some of those negroes who were represented to be the most guilty were lodged in the jails of Dickson and Montgomery Counties. Great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood, and all persons prepared for the insurrection. Every man used extraordinary vigilance about his own premises. On the morning of the 26th ult., a negro man, named BRITTON, belonging to SOLOMON D. RAINEY, was heard, just before daybreak, approaching Louisa Furnace as it seemed, making a great noise, and exclaiming at intervals, "Wake up, boys! wake up," besides many other things, which could not be understood by those who heard him. He passed the house of Mr. JOSEPH WELLES and Mr. BENJAMIN BLACKFORD, and proceeded to the house of Mr. WM. NICKS, which is about three hundred yards from the Furnace. Mr. NICKS was absent from home, being out on a patroling expedition. J. N. PUCKETT, Esq., the father-in-law of Mr. NICKS, was at the house of Mr. NICKS, where he had been staying for some time. Esq. PUCKETT, upon hearing the noise made by said negro, as he approached, went to the door and listened, and finding that he (the negro) was coming in the direction of the house, stepped back into the house and got his gun, and again walked out into the porch. As the negro came up to the yard gate, which is about twenty steps from the house, the dogs ran out and commenced barking at him, whereupon he exclaimed, "I am not afraid of dogs." As he entered the gate, Esq. PUCKETT once or twice, in loud tones, ordered him to stop, but the negro still advanced towards the house, saying, "Shoot, Mr. NICKS, shoot me!" About half way between the gate and house he dropped aside two coats, or roundabouts, and advanced to the steps of the porch. As he started up the steps, Esq. PUCKETT shot and killed him. The alarm was given by the Esquire and Mr. NICKS, and many of us reached the spot within a few minutes, and there found the negro dead, with his head resting upon the steps, just as he had fallen.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Clarksville Chronicle, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday morning last, about half an hour before daybreak, a negro man belonging to Mr. SOLOMON RAINEY was shot and instantly killed by one of the neighbors, named PUCKETT, under the following circumstances: The scene of the occurrence is in the immediate vicinity of Louisa Iron Works, the point at which the intended insurrection (mentioned in our last) was discovered. The negro had been sent to his work in the coalings, and started off, apparently in usual good humor, but shortly turned back and approached the house where he met his fate. It was too dark to distinguish persons, and Mr. P., who was alone in the house with his daughter, warned him not to enter the gate, but he persisted in doing so, and notwithstanding a second and third command to halt, advanced until he reached the porch in front of the door, cursing as he advanced, and defying Mr. P. to fire. When he put his foot upon the porch Mr. P. discharged his gun, which was heavily loaded with buck-shot, into his breast. The negro fell, and died almost instantly.

We understand that some of the negroes at the Furnace, who had been under examination concerning the insurrection for several days, and had witnessed the high degree of excitement and indignation manifested by the whites, upon hearing the summary punishment of one of their fellows, immediately fled, under the impression that the exalted whites had commenced a general and indiscriminate slaughter. They were soon retaken and quieted.

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KENTUCKY SUPREMACY.

[By Telegraph.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 10.

There have been rumors current here of an expected insurrection among the slaves, but all is quiet now. There has been no outbreak, and there is no anxiety felt on the subject.

The correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier writing from Hopkinsville, says that the people of Hopkinsville dispatched a company of men to Lafayette, but that they found on their arrival there that the people were more frightened than hurt, and, therefore, that they returned the next day.

Serenade to Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The Empire Club and other notable Democrats of the City joined in tendering a serenade last evening to Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, at the New-York Hotel. At 11½ o'clock the procession, headed by Gilmore's Band, reached the Hotel. After a few remarks from JOHN B. HASKIN, Congressman elect from the Ninth Congressional District, Mr. WALKER was introduced to the assemblage and spoke as follows:

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the honor conferred upon me by this visit from a portion of the respectable Democracy of the City of New-York. We have just passed through a momentous political contest for the first time the eyes of Europe were directed to our election with intense interest. The whole monarchical press of England, and of the Continent, without exception, have openly arrayed in support of the election of Mr. FREMONT. Since our election has been proclaimed in Europe the same press is teeming with abuse of the Democratic Party and their successful candidate. There is a significance in these facts which cannot be misunderstood. The monarchs of Europe, too, openly interfere in our elections, and their organs have loudly proclaimed that they desired the success of Mr. FREMONT, because it was, as they said, the entering wedge for the dissolution of the Union. Their hopes have been disappointed. We have the power to prevent this peril. The Slavery question is the only one in regard to which any serious difference of opinion exists between the North and the South. Mr. W., in this connection, spoke at length of the relations of the North and the South upon the Slavery question and the Kansas and Nebraska bill. He expressed it as his firm belief that, should Kansas

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, September 11, 1856.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, November 11, 1858.

Sixth Daily Times, Thursday, December 15, 1853.

An Indication of a Great Change in Commerce.

There was an arrival, a day or two since, of a vessel from Aspinwall, having on board 600 barrels of oil. There was nothing very astonishing in the landing of such a cargo at our wharves, but it will be regarded as ominous to one of the most important interests in the community. Three 600 barrels of oil were carried into Liverpool during the fall season, transported on the railroad, and landed there in less than one-fifth the time that would have been occupied in going round Cape Horn. If the oil taken in the Pacific can be sent to the Atlantic ports in this manner as cheaply as in the old way, it will put an end to the whaling business, which has been so profitable a source of wealth to New-England for many years. It may not, however, extend to the Pacific. The whaling business of this city will probably carry it on there; and the great branch of New-England commerce will, in the course of a few years, be established in that ocean. If the oil taken in the Pacific can be sent to the Atlantic ports in this manner as cheaply as in the old way, it will put an end to the whaling business, which has been so profitable a source of wealth to New-England for many years. It may not, however, extend to the Pacific. The whaling business of this city will probably carry it on there; and the great branch of New-England commerce will, in the course of a few years, be established in that ocean. Upon this point Senator Benton is reported to have made vague and inconclusive remarks. Upon this point Senator Benton is now quite explicit. He announces that he considers Slavery with it rendered a Territory, and declares his utter disapprobation of the Nebraska bill and of the Cincinnati platform was vague and inconclusive in regard to popular sovereignty,—that it did not assert the right of the people of Kansas to organize Slavery with it rendered a Territory, and declares his utter disapprobation of the Nebraska bill and of the Cincinnati platform was vague and inconclusive in regard to popular sovereignty,—that it did not assert the right of the people of Kansas to organize Slavery. During the canvass the opponents of Mr. Buchanan insisted that the Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform were

New-York Daily Tribune, Thursday, December 11, 1856

Meeting of Commissioners.

J. A. Stevens has resigned the office of Secretary of the Board, and Mr. [illegible] has been appointed in his place.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Blatchford in the chair. [illegible] reported in favor of paying the bill of Mr. Hall, amounting to $2,000 for [illegible]. Referred to the proper committee.

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Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Mr. Swan, Chairman of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, reported in favor of paying the bill of Mr. Hall, amounting to $2,000 for [illegible]. Referred to the proper committee.

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Other similar [illegible] presented and laid over.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department recommending the purchase of two new steam fire engines, the cost of which will be $5,500 each, from Messrs. Lee & Larned, was adopted, those gentlemen having presented one of their engines, namely the one already tested, to the Common Council. The above firm will charge $2,500 each, annually, as the cost of running them.

WIDENING DUANE-STREET.

The report of Committee on Streets, in favor of widening Duane-street from Broadway to City Hall-place, was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A few other reports and resolutions were referred, and the Board then adjourned to Friday.

Committee on Finance.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Councilmen on Finance took place in the library of the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Councilman Barker in the chair.

The Committee endeavored to make up their report on the Tax Levy in time for presentation to the Board of Councilmen the same evening.

In reference to the matter of the Central Park, Councilman Swan said his opposition to the views of Mayor Wood was not a thing of individual, certainly not of personal feeling. He avowed his wish to prevent the necessary funds for the formation of such a Park from passing through his hands.

The proceedings of the Committee were conversational, and the reading of the Report will no doubt be asked for, and form part of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen.

Harlem River.

The State Engineer has made the survey of the Harlem River, ordered at the last session of the Legislature, with a view to opening the channel on the north side of the island, and will report at the next session the entire feasibility of the proposed opening. The Harbor Commissioners have also made their survey with reference to the establishment of the exterior line along the Harlem, by means of which a large additional water front available for business purposes will be added to the City. The Hudson River Railroad have long contemplated making their main depôts at the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and expect to carry out this plan as soon as the river is opened. Efforts will be made to carry into effect the opening of the river as soon as the proper legislation can be had, and that the parties interested in the movement are satisfied of the feasibility of the proposed opening.

Fires.

IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the house of Dr. Cameron, No. 109 West Fourteenth-street. The occupants were considerably alarmed by the quantities of smoke filling the house. It turned out that the fire originated from the heater. By cutting a hole in the floor, and prompt application of a few pails of water, the fire was soon extinguished, with but trifling damage.

A slight fire also occurred, about the same hour, in a house rear of No. 61 Cherry-street.

Accidents, &c.

FELL DOWN IN A FIT.

Mary Jane Northrop fell down yesterday in a fit in Broome-street, near Attorney-street. She was removed to the Thirteenth Ward station-house, and medical aid administered. She is cook on a canal boat, lying at the foot of Whitehall-street.

A boy aged six years, residing at No. 51 Delancey-st., while returning from school yesterday afternoon, and when opposite the store of Messrs. Ryon & Taylor, No. 126 Front-st., was knocked down and covered by a bale of cotton which was thrown from the store upon the sidewalk. Wonderful to relate, the boy was not crushed to death, but his thigh bone was fractured, and extensive contusions on other parts of his body received. The physicians called think he will recover.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery,
No. 359 Broadway.

THE HOLIDAYS.

In anticipation of the demand for Portraits during the ensuing holidays, Mr. Brady has enlarged his facilities for the production of the

AMBROTYPE,

The most perfect of pictures, taken in an instant, durable, inexpensive and elegant; the

MELAINOTYPE,

An entirely new style of miniatures, equal to those on ivory, first introduced at Brady's Gallery; the

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPH,

Made at no other establishment in the world, are all executed promptly and in superior style.

COPIES

of old daguerreotypes, portraits, crayons, engravings, &c., produced by the photograph, of any desired size, and in any number. A hundred or a thousand photographs made from a single sitting.

[Advertisement.]

TERRIBLE! TERRIBLE!

The Age of Miracles not over.

Consumption and Scrofula cured very easily and certainly, without the slightest doubt, and with trifling expense, as hundreds of references to persons who have been perfectly cured within two years by that simple, pleasant, but powerful medicine, indorsed by such distinguished men as Dr. Chilton, Dr. Booth, Professor Parker.

ANDREWS' LIQUID IODINE, OR PURE IODINE WATER.

Not only consumption and scrofula and palsy, rheumatism, liver complaints, heart diseases, and bilious disorders. Money returned if it fails. Sold at $1 a bottle by Andrews & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 302 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; A. Hulse, No. 45 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, Gurney, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists, in addition to his own corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. Particular attention is called to his life-size Photographs on canvass, colored in oil, which are said to be "Perfect gems of Art," and for which he received the first premium (a gold medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual style. J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

"Purdy's National Theatre."—A most glorious entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night. The celebrated Scottish drama of "Kenneth" is to be revived, and with it will be performed the new pantomime of "School in an Uproar" and the drama of "Wealth and Worth." Go early for places.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. This remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

As the holiday season draws near, everybody is anxious to appear to the very best advantage, and therefore the saleerooms of Knox, No. 212 Broadway, are thronged with gentlemen, who have, in fact, just as keen an appreciation of "lovers of hats" as any lady can have. Knox is out-doing himself on Winter styles.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway offers facilities to persons down town requiring first-class Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes. Corner of Fulton-street.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who are afflicted with any of the various cutaneous eruptions to which the skin is subject, will find in this Ointment a remedy which, by its searching qualities, penetrates to the very seat of the disease, however deeply seated it may be, and by its cooling and healing properties, allays the inflammation, and restores the skin to its natural purity and clearness. This Ointment melts under the heat of the body, and penetrates the most delicate tissues, and by its mild and yet powerful action, purifies the blood, and thus removes the cause of the disease. Where the constitution is much deranged, and the system requires a thorough purification, these Pills should be used in connection with the Ointment. They are purely vegetable, and will not injure the most delicate constitution. Sold at the Manufactory, No. 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists throughout the civilized world. Purchasers should look to the address of each box of Ointment and Pills they buy, 244 Strand, London, as counterfeits are sold in New-York. Sold at No. 48 Canal-street, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, has just been enlarged by the addition of several new paintings by the Old Masters. It now challenges comparison with any other collection on this Continent. It is open day and evening. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

Pictures for the Holidays.—Nothing could be more suitable for a present than a Melainotype (a new style of picture) made in Roof's inimitable style, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-street, first floor.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Firemen's Election in Brooklyn.

The Firemen of the Western District of Brooklyn held an election for officers on Tuesday, which resulted in the choice (as stated yesterday) of Israel D. Velson for Chief Engineer, and the following Assistants: George Staley, present Assistant, 650 votes; William Vanderveer, Engine No. 22, 413; Thomas M. Garett, Engine No. 15, 497; William S. Fitch, Engine No. 1, 468; William H. Fury, Engine No. 7, 712; Mathew Hall, Bucket No. 1, 400; R. F. Coles, Engine No. 6, 416. All of the Assistant Engineers belong to the Velsor party.

The election was characterised by no open violence, but some of the firemen resorted to the most disgraceful means to secure the election of their favorite candidate. Upon opening the ballot-box in presence of the Inspectors, (who were, by the way, all opposed to the successful candidates,) the ballots were counted as they were folded, and not a single "tissue" ticket was seen; but before the ballots were all opened, 80 odd tickets were discovered mixed in the pile printed upon a small piece of tissue paper, such as have frequently, at other elections, been placed inside of other tickets; and it is a remarkable fact that *all* of these suspicious tickets were for Mr. Campbell, the opponent of Mr. Velsor. Upon re-counting the ballots it was found that they largely exceeded the poll-list, and a long time was spent in deciding how to make them agree. It was finally arranged that all of the ballots should be placed in a hat, and a number equal to the surplus be drawn out. This was evidently unfair to Mr. Velsor, as the tissue tickets, which were all for his opponent, could easily be distinguished by the touch, and as the Inspectors were to make the drawing, yet Mr. Velsor's friends consented to the arrangement, and the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	803
Of which Israel D. Velsor received	464
Anthony F. Campbell	402
William Beaman	1
Blank	1

Mr. Velsor's majority over all others being 60. His majority would have been much larger, undoubtedly, if every thing had been conducted on the square.

LIST OF VOTES CAST BY EACH COMPANY.

ENGINE COMPANIES.

No.	Votes Cast.	No. Ent'd.	No.	Votes Cast.	No. Ent'd.
1	23	31	13	25	33
5	45	70	18	16	20
4	49	67	14	43	57
5	39	51	16	42	53
6	58	86	17	65	75
7	42	61	19	19	40
8	47	75	20	18	23
9	19	23	21	17	24
10	24	45	29	25	36
11	31	39			

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

1	26	38	9	7	27
2	13	15	4	13	27

HOSE COMPANIES.

1	26	30	5	13	26
2	27	30	6	30	30
3	9	10	7	29	29

BUCKET COMPANY.

1	28	40

The Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Jas. E. Leggett, Engine Co. No. 14.
Vice-President—Wm. S. Patridge, Bucket Co. No. 1.
Treasurer—Wm. Burrell.
Secretary—George Hayward.
Collector—Richard Smith.

The Trustees of the Fire Department Fund report that the receipts of the year amounted to $7,486 66. Of which there has been expended $1,904 60; invested in bonds and mortgages, $5,500. Balance in Treasurer's hands, $182 06.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

There is comparatively little doing, at present, at the Navy-Yard. The *Niagara*, which is now the great object of attraction to all visitors, is being completed in her internal arrangements as fast as possible; her boilers and machinery are in a state of forwardness, and, with the woodwork between decks, will be completed before Spring. The twelve heavy Paixhan guns, for which carriages are being now prepared upon her decks, are lying near the frigate, and are objects of curiosity to all who have never seen "big guns." There are four, which are nine inches in diameter of bore, ranging in weight from 9,176 to 9,251 pounds; three, ten inches in bore, from 11,937 to 12,085 pounds; and five, 11 inches in bore, weighing from 15,717 to 15,902 pounds. The carriages are so arranged as to allow of full play to each gun and can be turned, instantly, in any desired direction. She has three separate engines and boilers, which can be worked singly or together as occasion requires. Their combined power is about one thousand horse. The shaft of her propeller is 120 feet in length, and the propeller alone weighs 31,000 pounds. It is so arranged as to be easily elevated by machinery clear of the water when it is not needed.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth* is fitting for the Brazil station, to relieve the *Jamestown*, which has lately returned. Brig *Savannah*, just returned from Brazil, is also lying at the Navy-Yard; and steamer *Vixen* is fitting for the Coast Survey.

More Fires in Greenport.

On Monday evening last the barn of Mrs. Richard Cook at Greenport, L. I., was totally destroyed by fire. A cow in the barn was also destroyed. No insurance. The same night the dwelling of Mr. Henry Horton took fire, but the engines coming up speedily put out the flames. From the place where the fire broke out—in the garret—it was evidently the work of an incendiary. Horton was arrested immediately on suspicion of having set fire to both his house and the barn named, and his examination continued, without coming to an end, throughout Wednesday. Horton is a ship-carpenter from the neighborhood of Aquebogue, and bears a good character generally. They say he had been on a spree lately, and for a few days had been scarcely a "responsible being." We have already recorded the fact that a barn was burned down there on Sunday night. The townspeople are satisfied that this sudden series of conflagrations is not all from accident.

A South Brooklyn Project.

Notice has been given of an application to the Legislature for an act to authorize a Company to build and maintain a pier or bridge across Gowanus Bay, from foot of Columbia-street, in the Twelfth Ward in the city of Brooklyn, to intersect the opposite shore at some point between First and Third avenues, in the Eighth Ward of that city. The object is to make more shipping accommodations for our merchants. This is to be effected by putting down two parallel lines of bulkheads 250 or 300 feet part, and to fill in between with earth excavated from the bay; by building a large drawbridge in the channel, in the deepest water, with sufficient openings on each side for the free action of tides; by making a street of 50 feet carriage-way, exclusive of five feet sidewalks, through the centre of the pier; the remainder occupied by a row of lots of 25 by 100 feet on each side of the street, leaving dock room on each water-front of 50 feet, for landing cargoes by the use of horse-power for hoisting. It is estimated that this can be made three thousand feet across the bay, with docks finished for use, the piers graded, street paved, with draw and tide openings, &c., for about $600,000.

A company of individuals are ready to make these improvements (owning, however, no property) without charge or encumbrance upon any land owners on either side of the Bay, and will undertake to lay out a street through the centre, or purchased piers, the street, and keep it open for the use of the public, free from tollage or other charges, and to keep and maintain a drawbridge to pass vessels at all times required, at their own expence, and without charge to vessel or cargo; and to grant any Railroad Company, that the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn may authorize to run a double track over this street for running on the Hamilton Ferry down Columbia-street to the City line, and we should hope to Fort Hamilton and Bath.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning a small frame building, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Gowanus, was destroyed. It was occupied as a market and owned by Valentine Kurt. Loss $500. No insurance.

Burglary.

The house of Wm. Parr, No. 24 Clymer-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was entered Tuesday night and about $75 worth of clothing stolen.

☞ Circuit Court (Brooklyn) Calendar for this day: Nos. 2, 4, 5, 59, 65, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

NEW-JERSEY.

Stabbing Affray on a Ferry Boat.

Last evening, as the Jersey City ferry boat *D. S. Gregory* reached Jersey City on her 5 o'clock trip, there was a man, whose name was not known, asleep in the male cabin. Upon being waked up to go ashore, he made a violent demonstration against the ferry hand who spoke to him, who thereupon knocked him down. Joseph Collins, another ferry hand, came to the aid of his partner, and they put the man ashore. He went outside of the gate, but came in again before the boat left and stabbed Collins in the side with a jack-knife. He was then arrested by officer George Clark, and locked up. Collins was able, with assistance, to walk home.

Police.

Orville Gardner, arrested on Tuesday for disorderly conduct, fighting and breaking a city lamp maliciously, was brought before Recorder Brower, who held him to bail in the sum of $200 to keep the peace in the State of New-Jersey for one year. He could not get any person to appear as bail, and he was committed to jail. He has not had a hearing for the malicious mischief.

City Missionary's Report.

Rev. Wm. Verbryder, Jersey City Missionary, in his report for November, says that 5,423 tracts were distributed during that month. He has given four hours per day during the time to Bible distribution for the Bible Society.

☞ About one hundred invitations have been sent to companies and officers to join the celebration of the battle of Trenton.

The Governor's Staff.

The Governor elect has, we understand from the Albany *Journal*, made the following appointments. They do not fully complete his Staff:

Adjutant-General—Frederick Townsend, of Albany.
Judge Advocate-General—Clarence A. Seward, of New-York.
Paymaster-General—Robert L. Johnson, of Albany.
Quartermaster-General—James L. Mitchell, of Albany.
Aides-de-Camp—E. Le Roy, of New-York; and Hale Kingsley, of Albany.

Navigation of the Hudson.—After a tedious passage of 24 hours from New-York, the steamer *Hero* reached this city badly damaged. She arrived last evening about 4 o'clock, with a part of the iron sheeting torn off her bow and her water wheels badly broken. An effort will be made to drive the *Hero* through the ice to New-York as soon as the necessary repairs have been completed. The weather is several degrees colder than it was yesterday, and ice is forming very rapidly. The tows which left here night before last succeeded in getting through safely, with one exception, and that was a barge laden with lumber. Although the hull of the vessel was filled with water, it was expected that it would reach New-York, as the lumber would keep it afloat. No vessel has come up the river to-day.—*Albany Journal*, 10th.

MARRIED.

Hagen—Fierhock.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. E. S. Yocum, Mr. Nicholas H. Hagen to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of Fredrick Firehock, Esq., all of this City.

Flagler—Abel.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. James Millett, Mr. John E. Flagler to Miss Hannah Louisa Abel, youngest daughter of Samuel H. Abel, Esq., all of this City.

Chichester—Johnson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. L. R. Chichester to Miss Kate A. Johnson, of this City.

Ward—Thorne.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, W. R. L. Ward to Elisa C. Thorne.

Turton—Sands.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Samuel Cox, Rector of Christ Church, Manhasset, Mr. John Turton, of Brooklyn, to Miss Henrietta Sands, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Sands, Esq., of Sands' Point, L. I.

DIED.

Dunkin.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Henry Parry, son of John T. and Agnes Dunkin, aged 4 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 262 9th-Av., on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock.

Cooper.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, of scarlet fever, Willis Wemyss, youngest child of Thomas H. and Ann R. Cooper, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 55 Amos st.

Cunningham.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 8, after a short illness, Frederic Cunningham, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th Avs.; without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

Moore.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, of consumption, Alexander Moore, son of Joseph McKee, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 101 Eldridge corner of Broome-st., on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dikes.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of her brother-in law, John J. Myer, Mrs. Sophia Dikes, widow of the late John Dikes, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Beekman-st., New-York. *Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.*

Gibson.—At Havenstraw, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Anne Wainwright, infant daughter of Rev. J. Brockenridge and Fannie P. Gibson.

Perkins.—In London, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, very suddenly, Charles Perkins, in the 66th year of his age, late of Litchfield, Conn., and formerly, for many years, a resident of Rochester, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 10.

$1,000	Cal. 8s. 7s, '70	81¾	1131	Erie R. R.	c 61¾
10,000	Louisiana 6s. 6s	91	100	do	s60 61¾
5,000	Tenn. 8s. 6s, '90	91¾	1500	do	s60 61¾
20,000	Indiana 8s, 2-6s	83	100	do	b60 62
2,000	Erie R. 2dm bs, '88	86	300	do	b60 62¼
5,000	E. RR. Cv. bs, '71	86¾	100	do	s60 61¾
2,000	Cedar Branch bs	84	100	do	b10 61¾
37,000	Ill. Cl. R. R. Bs	86¾	200	do	b8 61¾
10,000	do	s30 94¾	100	do	61¾
1,000	Chi. & R'k Is. Bs	91	10	do	61¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Rs	76¾	100	do	b60 61¾
20	Mechanics' Bank	116¾	900	do	61¾
14	Bank of America	118	100	do	61¾
16	Amer. Ex. Bank	110	100	Milw. & Miss. R	b60 80
10	Bank of Republic	120	25	do	78¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	99	100	do	b30 79¾
150	do	s30 98¾	23	La Crosse & Milw. R.	81¾
50	C. & Pitts. R. R.	57	200	Reading Railroad	84¾
150	do	b60 58¾	350	do	84¾
300	N. Y. Cen. Rd	s60 91	200	do	s30 84
585	do	c 91	1075	do	c 84
100	do	b30 91	300	do	b60 84¾
50	do	b30 91¾	600	do	b60 84¾
50	do	s3 91¾	650	do	c 85¾
275	do	91¾	1000	do	s60 85¾
400	do	b60 92¾	150	do	s3 85¾
250	do	b10 91¾	200	do	b6 85¾
50	do	b15 91¾	200	do	85¾
200	do	s60 91¾	100	do	b2 84
100	do	s60 91¾	140	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	s3 66
240	Chicago & Rock I. R.	104	300	do	s3 86¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	119¾	200	do	b60 30
84	do	119	200	do	s60 86¾
100	do	b60 119¾	100	do	s60 86
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	74	150	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s3 117¾
400	do	73¾	300	do	b30 118
400	do	72¾	100	do	s3 117¾
200	do	b15 74	25	do	117
1100	do	b60 74¾	200	do	117¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	86¾	30	Chi. & R. I. RR.	105
117	Pacific Mail St. Co.	63	16	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	57
150	Erie Railroad	61¾	30	Ill. Central R. R.	117¾
28	do	61¾	155	Mil. & Miss. RR.	78¾
400	Reading Railr'd	85¾	150	do	b60 80
200	do	s30 85¾	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91¾
300	do	s60 85¾	100	do	b10 91¾
200	do	s60 85¾	400	do	b30 92
200	do	84	7	do	91¾
300	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	86¾	100	do	s60 91¾
24	do	86	150	do	91¾
130	Panama Railroad	86¾	10	La Cros. & Mil. R.	82¾
20	Cleve. & Tol. R.	73¾	22	do	82¾
100	do	73¾			

Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Annual Report of the New-York Central Railroad Company, laid before the general meeting of Shareholders at Albany to-day, is one of the most important as well as profitable Railway exhibits ever laid before the country. Important because presenting the largest showing of traffic and net income of the largest property in the American list of roads, and profitable in demonstrating its ability to earn over *ten and a half* per cent. per annum, upon a capital of $24,000,000. The figures and general tenor of the Report are a triumphant vindication of this leading Railway interest in the great State of New-York, and no more than a fair token to the equity-developing importance of the system throughout the Union. The result of the traffic of the Railroad year ending Sept. 30, 1856, is a gross income of $7,773,069, which, in cash, in February and August, flowed to the credit of the Income Account, on Oct. 1, 1856, the large sum of $1,801,006. This made the Shares intrinsically worth, on the books of the Concern, on that day, 105.40 ₩ cent., to which has since been added a net earning from the traffic of October and November, of about 2.60 ₩ cent., thus raising the value of the shares on the 1st inst., to *one hundred and eight per cent.*

INCOME ACCOUNT NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD, Sept. 30.

Dr.—To maintaining and Operating Road	$4,627,861
Interest upon Funded Debt	931,577
Sinking Fund for Debt Certificates	111,182
Eight ₩ cent. Dividends paid	1,919,564
Balance this date	1,801,006
Total	$9,391,225
Cr.—By balance Sept. 30, 1855	$668,157
Passenger receipts	3,229,182
Freight receipts	4,271,339
Mail and Miscellaneous	171,926—7,773,069
Total	$9,391,225
Oct. 1, by balance as above	$1,801,006

While accomplishing the foregoing result, the Company have added to the equipment, station property and structure of the road, the value of $1,262,459, while the Capital Stock and outstanding Funded Debt of every description of the concern show an increase of only $154,085.

The concern *has no floating debt*. In the general balance-sheet is an item of $194,731 Bills Payable, and one on the opposite side of $192,664 Bills Receivable. Of the balance due to Income Account Oct. 1, $888,790 was cash in bank, and $842,564 in the hands of passenger and freight agents since remitted.

In order that the Funded Debt outstanding of the Company in 1855 and 1856 may be properly contrasted, we annex the following list from each official report, as verified and returned to the State Engineer:

FUNDED DEBT NEW-YORK CENTRAL ROAD.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.
Debt Certificates, 6 ₩ cents	$3,863,000	$3,594,809
Less in Sinking Fund	470,000	812,905
Leaving Outstanding	$3,493,000	$3,051,904
Convertible 7 ₩ cents	5,000,000	3,981,200
Canada Subscription	813,000	817,000
Real Estate Bonds	221,000	220,000
Assumed for Old Companies	1,507,207	1,839,443
New Bonds substituted	831,000	
Total Debt	$14,290,207	$14,149,554
Capital paid in	24,126,600	24,154,600
Total Debt and Stock	$38,450,561	$38,304,705

The slight discrepancy in the Stock paid in arises from the non-conversion of part of the old convertible bonds of the Mohawk Road, counted as Stock in the return of 1855, but not presented until the convertible clause expired; the amount of $18,200, of which $8,500 has been paid off, and the remaining $9,700 transferred to Funded Debt.

The following comparative view for four years of the construction cost and equipment of the Road, together with the Debt Certificates assumed as a charge upon the issues of the old stockholders of the separate companies in consolidation, will be found of interest. In the items of 1853 and 1854 the value of the leased lines, subsequently consolidated, $1,115,000, is included:

	Construction and Equipment.	Promissory Certificates.	Together.
1853	$23,029,188	$3,364,000	$27,393,633
1854	27,019,274	3,769,500	30,909,274
1855	28,522,916	3,561,000	32,104,513
1856	29,786,673	3,402,000	33,488,973
	Stock.	Total Debt.	Together.
1853	$23,085,600	$11,696,233	$34,981,833
1854	23,056,600	11,892,527	34,949,127
1855	24,126,600	14,149,943	38,276,702
1856	24,126,600	14,304,997	38,430,497

The following is the division and progress of the traffic of the Road for four years:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Other Sources.	Total.
1853	$2,337,078	$1,465,573	$132,379	$3,787,530
1854	2,151,513	2,479,630	286,000	4,918,254
1855	2,849,250	3,760,976	161,740	6,773,581
1856	3,229,703	4,271,339	171,026	7,773,069

Cost of operating in 1853.....51.32 ₩ cent.
Cost of operating in 1856.....52.71 ₩ cent.

It will be noticed that the increase of traffic this year is wholly on freight, imposing a slightly enhanced ₩ centage in the operating expenses. The division of way and through passengers is almost identical with *last* year, through passenger earnings this year $997,784; last year $991,606. The increase on through freight is from $1,260,706 in 1855, to $2,083,800 in 1856. At the annual election of Directors to-day, Mr. Isaac Townsend, of the Bank of the State of New-York, was substituted for Mr. Schuyler Livingston, and Mr. Spraker, of Montgomery County, for Mr. J. F. Seymour, of Utica.

There was a firm Stock Exchange to-day, and the general character of the dealings at the Brokers' Board has been sensibly improved by the removal of the overshadowing influence of a single operator. This gentleman is rapidly getting through with the settlement of his affairs, and will probably soon return to his seat, but not to take that arbitrary command of the market which resulted the other day so disastrously to himself, and the end of which must have taught his colleagues at the Board the folly of yielding to his single impress upon the values of Stock property, irrespective of intrinsic worth or the financial state and prospects of the country. There was a rise to-day of 1¾ ₩ cent. in New-York Central Shares, ¾@¾ ₩ cent. in Illinois Central, 1¼ in Chicago and Rock Island, and a steady demand at about yesterday's rates for most other Railroad Stocks. The market closed firm. The Shares and Bonds of the Missouri and Mississippi Road (known as General Dix's road, the continuation west of the Chicago and Rock Island across the State of Iowa) were registered at the Board for official dealings.

The steamer *Persia* for Liverpool to-day, took out $862,928 in Gold, principally California ingots. The English Exchanges closed fair at 109@109¼. Francs were steady, 5.30@5.28¾. The Money Market was in better supply to the Stock people to-day. Discounts are without alteration; a good offering of paper outside of banks at 8@9 for prime, and 10@12 for fair and second-class names. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $148,274; disbursed $214,285, and held at the close to the credit of all accounts, $11,774,686.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR NOVEMBER—ADDITIONAL.

	November, 1856.	November, 1855.
Illinois Central	$239,819	$176,997
Galena and Chicago	397,682	221,553
Lehigh Valley	32,575	Nov.
New-York Central	746,411	694,041

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	548,000	604,000	630,000	68,000
Exports to Great Britain	173,000	227,000	320,000	115,000
Exports to France	36,000	114,000	76,000	24,000
Exports to other for. ports	25,000	76,000	54,000	28,000
Total exports	208,000	417,000	450,000	167,000
Stock on hand	510,000	422,000	292,000	82,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	102,000	134,000	56,000	13,000
Exports to Great Britain	25,000	46,000	47,000	24,000
Exports to France	17,000	13,000	7,000	6,000
Exports to other for. ports	2,000	12,000	4,000	2,000
Total exports	45,000	70,000	58,000	37,000

The Illinois Central Company have assessed 5 ₩ cent. on their scrip stock, payable on or before 15th January; making in all 20 ₩ cent. on the par of $100.

We were shown to-day a singular specimen of Wild-Cat or spurious Bank-Note circulation about to be attempted in the new State of Iowa. It is in the shape of an engraved $5 check on the banking house of Atwood & Co., No. 6 Wall-street, drawn by Jarvis B. Neal, of Knoxville, Iowa, without apparent incorporated or legal authority, and without any other basis than the individual security of the drawer. The singularity of the scrip itself is only surpassed by the coolness of the self-constituted banker's correspondence with the proprietor of the Bank-Note Reporter, to

[Advertisement.]

Wanted, for Liverpool, for Cotton, a first-class Ship, about 1,000 tons burthen. Apply to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 78 South-street.